## Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—Lakme,
BLIOU OPERS HOUSE—8—" Adonts,
COMENY THEATRE—8—"The Toy Pistol."
CASINO—8—" Gyosy Baron",
DALY'S THEATRE—8—" Nancy and Company."
EDES MUSEE—WAXWORS,
GRANT OPERS HOUSE—8—" Mile, Nitonebe."
HARBIGAS" PARK THEATRE—8—"Leather Pate GAN'S PARK THEATRE-S-"Leather Patch."
M THEATRE-S-"One of Our Girls."
ON SOUARE THEATRE-S:30-"Engaged."

MADISON-AVE, AND SOTH-ST. -9 a. m. to 11 p. m.-mac and Monitor Navai Battie. SQUARE GARDIN-2 and S-Circus, MADISON SQUARE GARDIN S. A. M. S. CHOCK.

STAR THEATRE—S.—"The Plack Crock."

STAR THEATRE—S.—"The Jilt."

STANDARD THEATRE—S.—"Little Tycoon."

THEATER COMIGUE—S.—Neil Burgess as "Widow."

THALLA THEATRE—S.—MILLETWITGE.

WALLACK'S.—S.—"Central Park."

STH AVESUS THEATRE—S.—"Mikado."

1STP SLEET THEATRE—S.—"Evengeline."

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#### Business Notices.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and orders for resume delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices, Lis Now-York.

Branch Office, Liss Brondway, 5a, m. 50 9 p. m.

No. 953 Broadway, between 21d and 23d sts. till 8 p. m.

No. 308 West I wenty blirleds, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 100 Third ave, near Forty seventhest, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

No. 208 East One hundred and twenty-fifthest, 4 to 8 p. m.

Union Square, No. 153 Fourthawe, on of Fourteenthest.

IN OTHER CITIES.

WASHINGTON-1, 592 Fest. LONDON-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

# New York Daily Tribane. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

FOREIGN .- Prince Alexander determined and obstinate, === Mr. Gladstone's Camnet disensed the Irish plans. - Steamer Britannic disabled. = Prince Bismarck's birthday. === Strikes in

CONGRESS. -Both branches in session. Senate: Debate on the admission of Washington Territory. === Bill for a monument to Abraham Lincoln, = Senator Van Wyck on a gas company's influence. - House: Mr. O'Neill's Labor bill debated. === In Committee: A question of veterans' rights, : Pan-Electric investigation, Anti-butterine men. = The Bankruptey bill. - Foreign relations. - Adjournment of the Senate until Monday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Ex-Alderman Waite arrived and was in consultation with the District-Attorney, Ex-Alderman Kirk acrested. between Solomon and Lillian Ressell. == The baseball season opened. === Goebferd acquitted. \_\_\_ Cloakmakers to start co-operative factories, \_\_\_\_ Three Methodist Episcopal Conferences in session. ----- Three boys injured by one of Buddensiek's walls. —— The Wall-Brown pic-ture sale realizes over \$159,000. —— Moneure D. Conway lectured. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains) 78.61 cents. Stocks dull and strong with small fluctuations and closed firm.

DOMESTIC.-The strikers refusing to return to work in St. Louis; a large number of trains running on the Missouri Pacific; no order to the strikers in East St. Louis to return to work. === Certain Knights of Labor opposing the Breadway Franchise Annulment ball in Albany. = The contest obstinate in Lyan, Mass. - An eight- and cast out Hubert O. Thompson ? hour ordinance vetoed in Boston. \_\_\_\_ Miners petitioning the Governor of Pennsylvania. Losses caused by floods in various parts of the country. \_\_\_\_ The election frauds investigation in

THE WEATHER. - Indications for to-day: Fair and slightly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 59°; lowest, 48°; average, 5212°.

The Children's Industrial Exhibition at Cosmopolitan Hall is not to be regarded entirely from an artistic point of view. There is a decidedly practical side to it, and it is in this respect that it will especially attract the advocates of technical training in early youth. It shows, among other things, that it is entirely practicable to awaken among very young boys and girls much interest in metal-work, needlework, wood-work, and various other similar branches, and that they will attain great excellence in such labor much earlier in life than most persons realize.

There is much dissatisfaction yet in the Southwest among the striking railway employes. They have not gone to work at St. Louis, although in some smaller places along the roads they have again occupied their old places. The St. Louis Knights of Labor complain that the committee which they appointed to confer with Mr. Hoxie has been refused a conference. It does not appear, however, from the statement issued by the men that the committee was made up of employes who had actually returned to their places-a point Mr. Hoxie indicated in one of his dispatches to Mr. Powderly as a condition that he should insist upon. There was no violence at any place yesterday.

One of the most amusing incidents of the session is the visit to Albany of a number of men who called themselves representatives of the Knights of Labor and demanded that the charter of Jacob Sharp's railway in Broadway shaould not be anpulled by the Legislature. This they asked in behalf of Labor. It is denied in this city that these men officially represent the Knights of Labor; and it would be natural, therefore, to think that they had been sent to influence legislation by Sharp or some of his crowd, if only they seemed at all well-informed in regard to this matter, as any representatives sent by sharpers would be. But they are ignorant to a remarkable degree. They asserted that if the charter were annulled the cars would stop running, that the cable company would get the franchise, and that 500 men would thus lose work. If they had read the papers only casually they must have known how foolish such assertions sound. No, we do not credit this delegation to Sharp. Its members are doubtless well-intentioned, ignorant individuals who want a little notoriety.

No new arguments perhaps can be adduced to prove that Congress would do well to passa law to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, but they should not be needed. For several years now the injury which the production of this article has worked upon the dairy interest of the country has been well understood and often exposed; but the manufacturers of the stuff seem to have immense influence, and they are using it bravely to prevent any legislation that would interfere with their profits. Of course it might be unconstitutional to prohibit absolutely the manufacture of this article, but the sale of it can certainly be hedged about with such safeguards that much of the harm done now would be prevented. The House Committee on Agrisulture should report favorably and soon the

bill dealing with this matter, referred to them some time ago.

WAITE AND KIRK.

Charles B. Waite never was noted for his discretion and self-command. Biggest in bulk of all the Aldermen of 1884, it is difficult to select from that extraordinary company of mosstroopers and camp-followers one who could him a comfortable fortune and a prosperous hotel business, but this feelish Falstail among other until he was so involved in debt that he did not know which way to turn. He had an odd fancy for lounging about the Police Central Office and a mad passion for rushing to fires. His inoflensive presence was tolerated at the Mulberry-st. headquarters, where he was the daily butt of the blunt wit of the members of the Pelice Department from the highest to the lowest. Laughed at as an amateur Commissioner of Police and speered at for his whimsical delusion that he was a man of political importance and influence. Waite continued to attend taste, and he was welcomed in both depart- tured. ments as an entertaining and harmless companion. No one ever accused him of brilliancy of any kind. But he was good-natured and stood in no one's way. Finally some shrewd politicians thought they might make him a useful instrument in the Board of Aldermen and he went to the City Hall. Waite was again welcomed at Police Head-

quarters last night, but not now as an amateur Police Commissioner. The District-Attorney and Inspector Byrnes evidently think he may be useful as a witness against some of his fellow-Aldermen of 1884, but in his own immutable, chuckleheaded way Waite has told his whole story in advance. It is a highly entertaining recital, and it is se artless, so apparently ingenuous, and so delightfully stupid in putting his friends in the worst possible light while trying to serve them, that most readers will believe that Waite, like the overgrown boy that he is, is babbling the truth without any comprehension of the possible consequences to himself and to others. He says that he never get a dollar himself for his voting and working for the Broadway franchise, though he admits that he tried his utmost to get every member of the Board to support it. His zeal was due, he says, to his friendship for James A. Richmond and to the promise of a Fire Commissionership, a place which filled the measure of his babyish anabition. But Waite makes no secret of his belief that many members of the Board received money payments for their votes, and with refreshing cander be names a number of them and gives his reasons for his belief. Simple fellow that he is, he does not seem to understand that his confession that his official action was influenced by the promised reward of a Fire Commissionin prison as are the men who received \$20,000

Waite blarts out one most significant statement, which will carry consternation into the ranks of the County Democracy, already appalled by the revelations of corruption among their leaders. He says that money was used in the Board of Aldermen as freely in the interest of Hubert O. Thompson as in that of the manipulators of the Broadway scheme. The County Democracy organization is now pretending to purge itself. Will it make a really wholesome effort at purification

William P. Kirk, one of the most conspicuous and influential members of that infamous Board of 1884, was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters last evening. This eminent down-town Democrat has been assuming a superior virtue because he was not present at that notorious August meeting when the Broadextremely active and earnest in favor of the franchise, and east his vote for it at the later meeting when it was again put through. Waite declares that Kirk and he made a "deal" to get votes for the franchise, and gives the details. It may go hard with the sanctimonious saloon-keeper.

Waite's revelations and his apparent readiness to become State's evidence will cause quaking in a great many quarters. Again we renew our advice to all the implicated Aldermen of 1884 to throw themselves on the mercy of the court and make full confession. There are lively days at hand.

THE ARBITRATION BILL. In discussing the Arbitration bill the House shows that it is not prepared to deal with the subject intelligently. But there is force in the remark of Mr. Reed, of Maine, that the House only represents public opinion in that particular, and may be expected to modify the law as public opinion bereafter reaches more definite conclusions. If the corporations or employers who favor arbitration are asked what they want, probably most of them would reply that they desire to secure the moral influence of a published decision of unprejudiced arbiters. Most of the men who favor arbitration would oppose any compulsory measure to enforce obedience to its decisions. Any measure which should attempt to force men to work against their will the workmen would regard as both unjust and necessarily impotent. Nor has capital any idea that it can be or ought to be compelled to hire hands and run railroads or factories, unless it pleases. Thus public opinion, groping dimly after some means of getting justice done between capital and labor by arbitration, has only advanced far enough as yet to look with favor on voluntary arbitration, with the moral influence of a decision after fair hearing. It is net surprising that a bill going no further than this seems empty to thoughtful men. Judes Kellev tells the workingmen that it is "a trick on their credulity and a fraud," and Mr. Foran, of Ohio, says "there is no more arbitration in the bill than there is flesh on a dector's skeleton," It is not a particularly well-matured measure, the one reported, but it might do some good, at least by way of directing public thought to the conditions necessary in order to make arbitration effective.

It was truly said in the debate on Wednesday that if employers are to be compelled by any legal restraint to abide by the result of an arbitration, it is a necessary corollary that the workmen should be in the same measure compelled. No one will seriously favor a law requiring one party to obey the decision of a tribunal, but leaving the other party free to refuse. Then the question arises whether men whose work is valueless if not willing can be forced to do willing work. The difficulty is about as great on the employer's side. No law can practically compel him to keep mills or factories in operation, or to run more trains on a railroad than just enough to save its tranchise. There are grateful. When he accepted the offer of modes, it is true, by which it could be made greatly to the interest of employers and workmen both to abide by the result of arbitration, but it is plain that public opinion is not as yet

prepared for such measures, It would be a considerable step forward

get the principle recognized that any strike or honest effort to settle all differences by fair arbitration, is contrary to justice, hostile to as well as the other incorporators; but he is public welfare and particularly harmful to certain that nothing was given to him. He had the interests of workingmen. Most of the agreed to employ his business energy and wasteful strikes that now occur would be prevented if this principle could once be well established. The truth is that a great rival him in smallness of brain. His father left | many employers mistakenly consider it a surrender of some sacred right if they consent to allow arbitrators to decide upon any difference innkeepers scattered the one and neglected the | between them and their men. Yet it would be infinitely to their advantage to have all differences submitted to the judgment of impartial and intelligent persons, after a fair hearing of both sides. A great many of the trades-unionists, as Mr. Powderly regretfully stated in his circular, are also prone to think that they surrender a sacred right when they give up any hing that might be extorted by strikes and violence. It would be of incalculable value to the working people of this country if they could be brought to a general understanding that they are their own worst enemies when they resort the trials of patrolmen and to watch the labors to such methods. Any provision by law for of firemen for years, rugh officials in Mulberry- fair arbitration of differences would soon be st, and Mercer-st, found the canvasback ducks powerfully supported by public sentiment. But their colleagues with a view to profiting by their it is a pity that the measure proposed in the national reputation, political influence and at his tavera extremely palatable and the champagnes in his wine-cellar tempting to the House is not broader and more earefully ma-official station, but of course there was no

A DEFENCE REQUIRED.

One of the first things taught the "Artful Dodger" and the other tools of the original Fagin was, when caught picking pockets, to shout Stop Thief " louder than anybody else. Our New-York Fagin knows that trick too. But it will not help him. He cannot throw the police off the track by an outburst of false and childish inventions about THE TRIBUNE. He helped Jacob Sharo all he could when Jacob Sharp wanted help and was paying for it. He said then, not once or twice, but so long as it was needed, the exact opposite about Jacob Sharp and the Broadway steal of what he says now. WHYT

Broadway gcab on Novembe, 13, 1884. The New-York Times's article approving the grab appeared November 14, 1884. The Aldermen are supposed to have been paid from the proceeds of the sale of bonds in June, 1885, of which the famous Disbecker fund was a part. From November, 1884, until June, 1885, The Times was Jacob Sharp's warm and stead-

The Aldermen gave their final consent to the

fast supporter. We propose to show that there is not an accused Alderman to-day who has so serious a need to furnish an explanation of his vote as this newspaper, professing to act for the public interest, has to explain its labors to promote the success of Sharp's schemes. It was the Aldermen's business to give away the franchise. It was apparently The Times's business to make a market for Sharp's bonds with which the Aldermen were to be paid.

In August and September, 1884, The Times condemned the threatened steal unsparingly, Then, while all the other newspapers were protesting against the threatened action of the Aldermen, it became suspiciously silent. At ership renders him as clearly liable to a term last, on November 14, the very morning after the Alderman adopted their final vote, it came out with this a-tonishing language:

If the privilege of constructing and operating a railroud on that thorough are (Broadway) is to be granted at all, it is difficult to conceive of a more favora ble arrangement for the city than that provided for by the terms of this consent of the Common Council. . . . The question of compensation to the city is dealt with in a way that appears to be quite as is to be preferred to the payment of \$1,900,000 as a the franchise at auction . . . The conditions which this company (Jake Sharp's) is ready to accept and the terms on which the consent of the Board of Aldermen has been given, seem to assure ALL the benefits to the city and to the people that could be reasoundly demanded, and anexten nexterns than are offered by any other plan for a Broadway railroad.

The whole article from which this is taken tion, and to show that the road itself and this mation from the company's office in that city arrangement for it were entirely satisfactory. as to how much of this sum was used This article was followed by others during the for corrupt purposes, who was corrupted way franchise was first passed. But Kirk was winter of 1884 and 1885, all of the same tenor. and for how much apiece. What On February 13, 1885, in a long editorial The Advertiser found out was that the occur these statements:

There is no doubt that a well-conducted railroad, if its peration is found to be fairly unobstructed, will develop a largely increased travel and afford far better facilities than now exist. It may, in fact, do much to provide the commercial progress of Broadway. If it is admitted that a surface road on Broadway is destrable, there can be little question of the advantages offered by the company upon whose application this commission was appointed. The financial conditions on which the consent of the Common Council was granted, and which have been accepted by the company, are as favorable as Sharp's terms with the city.) The interests of the city and of the public seem to have been in every way duly

What more could Sharp ask than this? Yet the newspaper which printed at least a dozen articles of this kind has the effrontery to sneer at "innocent bondholders" and to call them 'imbeciles" for purchasing the securities it so earnestly sought to bull upon the market. When Sharp started to build his road in May, 1885. The Times found another opportunity to boom the enterprise, and this is the way it went about its work :

It seems to us that all reasonable requirements in the interest of the public have been put upon the company which has obtained this valuable franchise, and if it successful in its undertaking the people, including the Broadway property-owners, will derive great benefit The interest of the company, there from it. . . The interest of the company, there-fore, is quite as great as that of the public, and the latter must for its own sake hope that the enterprise will

At last the road was built and the bonds were put upon the market. The proceeds of their sale are not to this day accounted for. The settling time with all Sharp's friends and abettors had come. And on the day of "the great divide," June 19, 1885, Disbecker received his \$74,000. Two days later The Times felicitated the public and the bondholders, and as if it were not enough to pledge the glorie s of the "new era," it must needs defend Mr. Sharp, which task it undertook a day later, after this fushion :

It is the privilege and duty of the press, of course, to numerate each day the several Christian virtues which Mr. Jacob Sharp incas. And no objection can be made if newspapers which have regarded his Broadway suc face railway project as one intrinsically wicked as odious shall choose their own time for confessing that reases the value of property in Broadway.

For about a week after the "great divide" The Times kept up its adulations of Sharp and his scheme. At last, in December, 1885, it ventured rather tardily to follow its contemporaries in calling for an investigation of the bribery and hinted that the bargain the city had obtained which it had so extravagantly commended was not a fair one.

This is the course of The Times. We contendand all honest men will agree with us-that it requires explanation. Yet to this day, in spite of the loudest calls. The Tones has not dared to say one word on the subject. WHY?

SENATOR HARRISS TESTIMONY.

Senator Harris is very courteous in his treatment of Dr. Rogers, but has ceased to be \$500,000 of Pan-Electric stock he was effusive in his expressions of obligation. He remarked that Dr. Rogers was if anything too generous; still, as they expected to make enough money for everybody, he would take the stock. He now refuses to consider the stock as a lift.

He did not pay a dollar for it; the small assesslockout, without previous opportunity and ment formed no part of the purchase price, since the Rogers family contributed their share capacity in making the Rogers inventions valuable. That was the only consideration, if the Senator is to be believed. It is singular that Dr. Rogers should have singled out prominent Democratic Senators and Congressmen as the recipients of his bounty, if business energy and capacity were the only elements required for monetizing the patents." Apparently something besides business qualifications was to be banked upon.

The Senator is very emphatic in his denial that any suggestion was ever made that the company should profit in any way by the official positions of the incorporators. He asserts that the regotiations would have ended if there had ever been any intimation that his official action was to be invoked, directly or judir cetly, in behalf of the company. Well, nobody has ever suspected that the Rogers family ever made any improper approaches to the gift-takers in offering them the stock. They had selected coarse and impolitic talk about corrupting or bribing them.

But this is wide of the mark. The important point is, not what was said when the company was organized, but what was done afterward. Is it not true that the Pan-Electric did profit by the official position of Attorney-General Garland, when the suit against the Bell Company was ordered last September? Would the Solicitor-General have sanctioned so unusual a proceeding or have acted with such precipitate haste, if Mr. Garland had not owned a large interest in the enterprise? Would Mr. Harris himself have received a dispatch from the Memphis lawyer to call upon Mr. Goods when the application was pending, if he had not possessed something besides business energyeven political and official influence?

HENLEYS EXTRA CIPHER.

The zeal of the excellent Mr. Henley, of California, needs to be tempered with a little more judgment. Fired with righteons indignation at the manner in which Charles Francis Adams and the other bold bad men in the Union Pacific management are frittering away the revenues of that corporation and so endangering the security of the Government for its subsidy debt, he has introduced a resolution in Congress calling for a searching investigation of the company's affairs. Supplementing the resolution he has permitted himself to be interviewed as to the company's iniquitous practices, chief of which he said was the payment of enormous sums for "legal expenses"; \$600,000 being charged to that account for the past year on the company's books. Hentey did not say that he had received any of this money himself, but it was very plainly his opimon that a large part of it was devoted to buying up Congressmen and such. Various newspapers commented on it ma large-eyed, wondering way and Henley began to enjoy quite a little buzz of fame as one of your "ugly honest" statesmen who would not be bribed himself nor, if he could help it, let anybody else be. An alert San Francisco paper having got hold of the story, made it the text for a lurid editorial saying that \$100,000 was sufficient for all tegitimate legal expenses and there was no doubt that the other half million had been used to buy Congressmen and Legislatures. It called upon Congress to investigate this matter and find out who got this money and what for,

The earnestness with which these commidrums were hurled eastward awakened such lively curiosity in the office of The Boston Ad rertiser that that journal with commendable was clearly designed to appease public indigna- enterprise set about procuring definite inforgifted Henley had been indulging in multiplication. He had multiplied the actual figures by ten; had added a cipher. It was found that the legal expenses of the company at Boston, New-York and Washington, and in four States and four Territories, were actually \$60,000 instead of \$600,000. If Congressmen and members of State Legislatures bring anything like the price of a New-York Alderman, the margin left from this sum after paying legitimate expenses might buy perhaps a half a wink from a doorkeeper. Henley probably means well, but he has just a trifle too much zeal. Newspaper editors, especially California editors, who may be tempted hereafter to get excited over Henley's figures of arithmetic or speech will do well to divide him by ten before they begin.

# THE BELGIAN STRIKES.

The discovery that the lawlessness and destruction of property which have marked the recent strikes in Belgium have been due to the activity of habitual criminals seems to have surprised the Government. There is, however, nothing remarkable in the fact, for experience all over the world proves that when the law is overridden for any purpose, no matter how seemingly defensible, the criminal classes take advantage of the opportunity to do mischief and to plunder. It was so in London the other day, when the meeting called by unemployed workingmen was availed of by a mob of thieves and roughs to start a raid upon the stores in the surrounding streets. It has been so in every serious outbreak that has occurred in any large city for many years. Men, the majority o whom believe in law and order, make a move ment which carries them outside of the law, and the moment disorder begins the criminal classes spring forward and turn the situation to their own account. The consequence is that workingmen often have to bear the responsibility for outrages and crimes with which they have had nothing to do, while the actual criminals escape altogether. In Belgium a number of rioters have been

recognized, after arrest, as old convicts.' Such men are in their element when arson and pillage are made possible by any popular uprising, and it is one of the considerations which ought to teach conservatism and patience to all work ingmen, that they cannot set aside the law upon any pretext without opening the door to the professed enemies of society. One of the results of the Belgian riots has been the throwing of many thousand working people out of employment by the destruction of the factories where they earned their living. The incendiarism so resulting was certainly not committed by workingmen, but by criminals, but the workingmen must now perceive that if they had not first broken down the protection of the community the thieves could not have destroyed this property. The trouble is that when the law is broken at all nobody can tell to what extent the lawlessness will go before it can be stopped. What one does from a conviction half a dozen men will do from self-interest Once make individual judgment the sole measare of restraint and order, and all the elements of anarchy are introduced. In all such cases, too, the mischief done by the extremists is regarded as showing the animus and the inten-

tions of all concerned, and so those who struck against what they believed injustice find themselves linked in the public mind with ruffians and rogues whose deeds they have absolutely no sympathy with. All of which proves the unwisdom of resorting to coercive action short

of the most absolute necessity.

A CASE OF DESPERATION. Impelled by a sense of what it owed to the publie, THE TRIBUNE has been devoting some time of late to taking the skin off Mr. G. Fagin Jones, wrecker-in-chief of The New-York Times. We have thoroughly exposed the nefarious nature of his newspaper's relations to the Broadway Railroad steal, making it clear to the dullest comprehension that it was earnestly backing Jake Sharp while that milk-consumer was consummating his great outrage upon the public. To-day finds Fagin standing in the pillory of popular condemnation and contempt minus his hide, and while waiting for the new enticle to form-the process is said to he slow and painful-he lifted up his voice vesterday and uttered a wild wail of desperation. Regarded simply as an expression of anger and

agony, the wail is an able one. Regarded from any

other point of view it is so silly and preposterou that the comment upon it which sprang justinetevely to the lips of the average person on whose ears it smote was, "Why, old Fagin has caught the spirit of the day and has succeeded just beautifully in making an April fool of himself." This wail was preceded by two other efforts-both masterly-to escape from the pillory and force the revival of the vanished cuticle. One of these was the impressive statement that Jay Gould had returned to town, and the other the withering sarcasm that it was a work of supererogation for Tine TRIBUNE "to make an ass of itself." Now let us see what masterly effort number three is like. Ac cording to Fagin some Philadelphiana fately came to him for the purpose of procuring the insertion of a series of articles in The Times, bearing on the Broadwas Railroad steal. What were these articles? Why according to Fagin they were articles in four out of six of which he was exposed to the view of his fellow-citizens as having prostituted The Times to the service of Jake Sharp in the matter of the notorious steal. There's a nice cock dren narrowly escaped death. Yet Buddensiek is and a buil story for you! Or does Fagin not in prison now, nor likely to be soon. He is out want the public to conclude that The Times's reputation is so far past surgery and its finances so | blot on the administration of justice in this city lean that Philadelphians and other people have the | that this is so. \_\_\_\_ impression that it would eagerly publish anything, even a demonstration of its own scoundrelism " for pay"! This theory of its present condition is, doubtless, correct; at all events it is worthy of note that its usua, ally and present defender, The New-York Evening Post, no longer ago than the 8th of last February said of The New-York Times that its reading columns are notoriously for sale at a fixed rate per time, and it has brought more discredit apon metropolitan journalism in that way than all other city papers together. . . . Ready to palm off apon the public as reading-matter whole pages of pulling for anybody or anything that can pay a dollar."

The enticle was still off Fagin when we went to press, and the motto was still holding good that hars are sure to put their foot in it.

Senator Harris, one of the original Pan-Electricians, is of a singularly innocent and unsuspecting nature. He says it was never initinated to him that his official action was to be influenced or affected by the stock he held, and if it had beeb he wouldn't have had a single thing to do with such a wicked affair. Senator Harris must look upon the American people as an exceedingly stupid lot if he thinks this sort of nonzense deceives them. Nobody ever supposed that Rogers bought him as butter and candles are bought. But he went m on the ground floor and took his share of the wild-cat profits, and there is no record which shows that he insisted on getting out when the Government was dragged in.

Labor and capital are both great, but neither is greater than law.

Progress is the name of a new organ of public opinion that has just been started in Dakota. There is room for conjecturing, after perusing the mitial number of the newspaper, that Progress is fond of Dakota, or at all events wishes the new Territory well. And in view of the efforts which Dakota has been making to gain admittance to the Union, it is interesting to hear from Progress precisely what her style of beauty is. We quote from our esteemed contemporary:

our esteemed contemporary:
Dakota is the Queen of the Prairie States. Her throne
is the lap of a line of silver monutains. Her foot-stool
is the subsoil of a golden prairie. Her sceptre is the
wissom and grace of a people whose trust is in God.
Her Maids of Honor are Wheat and Silver, Flex and Cattle. Her Knights are men of brain, with hands of
brawn. Her Palace is carpeted with green. Her
Courts are paved with jasper. Waterfalls tinkle in the
sundight on her borners. The everlasting bills
ries up to guard her from her enemies,
fier men are full of manly perseverance and courage.
Her women of womanliness and grace. She is young,
Sue is bright. She is altogether loyely to look upon. Her women of womanliness and grace. She is young, She is bright. She is altogether lovely to look upon. Sprightly in March. Dashing in June. Besutiful in September. Mild in December. Dignified in January. Always a darling. We throw her a Kiss.

We submit to the Democrats in Congress that they cannot afford to leave that sort of a Territory out in the cold-and from all accounts it is very cold in Dakota in the winter.

Didn't Jachne make a mistake when he asked for leave of absence until April 12, in view of the fact that his enforced leave of absence for an indefinite period may not be long delayed? If he has any duties as a public officer to perform he should seize the present opportunity.

Next to their own hierarchy, the laboring men's worst enemy is the political blatherskite.

Commissioner Black's performance with the Adninistration's favorite hurdy-gardy "effensive partisanship," is very contemptible. He has charged that pensions were granted under Rapublican Administrations for political reasons. When called upon for proofs, he furnishes a letter to his predecessor, in which an applicant remarked that his father was a good Republican. There was nothing to show that politics had anything whatever to do with the case. The pension was granted in the regular way after examination by one of the most competent medical experts and there is not the slightest reason for suspecting that it had not been earned by faithful military service. The "offensive partisanship" of the applicant's son in mentioning incidentally that the veteran was a good Republican was eagerly seized upon by Commissioner Black as a pretext for an insult to a brave man and an unwarrantable attack upon the Republican Ademnistration. Sepator Plumb has asked the Democratic Commissioner an incisive question: Does not the Department frequently receive letters requesting that cases be expedited on the ground that the applicant is a Democrat? To this he Commissioner has meekly replied in the affirmative. What was flagrant evidence of offensive partisanship when the Administration was in Republican hands is now reduced to a state of mnocuous desuctude.

Senator Logan declares that he "is not in the way of any man," It would gratify Firz John Per ter of he could believe that he has been laboring under a misapprehension about the Senator's posi-

If Chairman Irons wants to get into the fire again let him, but the Knights of Labor should see to it that he does not put them in, too.

There is danger that Murphy will overdo the prophecy business. Who is Marphy t Why, Murphy is the man who predicted the big blow in February and says that he predicted the London riot. On March 17 he predicted remarkably mild spring weather and an unusually early summer. This prediction hasn't been fulfilled yet-in the nature of things it couldn't be; but Murphy does not seem at all dismayed. In a note dated March

Regret now to prophecy that the coming season will be an informate and imprefitable one for farmers. They will sustain great and incapected lesses in crops and live stock, and a majority of them will have a hard struggle to get through the coming year.

This is discouraging. Murphy ought to do better. Besides it would be wiser to let his previous

recognition, the great strike will have done some

John Keenan and "Billy" Moloney were evidently not embarrassed with any of Hubert O. Thompson's 10 U'a.

We must say that even by holdly shifting the date of the payment of the money to Disbecker back and forth to suit its purposes, THE THRONE fails to make the connection between it and the Times's atterances at all apparent. The da., of the article in the Times which favored the second franchise granted by the Aldermen to Sharp was November 14, 1881, yet Disbecker's check was not paid by Sharp until June 19, 1885. Sharp has sworn that he gave his money to Disbecker to be used at Albany to defeat the Cable railway's plans. There is no more ground for connecting Disbecker's money with The Times's utterances, made seven months previous, than there is for connecting them with the other sums divised in entrency on that 19:n of Jine by Sharp and his friends.—[X. Y. Evening Post.]

The Post, as usual, is foggy and groggy. The Times favored Sharp's Broadway schemes in November. 1884, at the very time when the Aldermen were granting the franchise. It also favored them in June, when the "big divide" was made and Disbecker, and the Aldermen as well, were paid for their services. We have not made any charges against The Times, but have insisted that the articles reproduced from its columns require explanation. There has been neither shifting of dates nor perversion of facts. Sharp was so fortunate as to enlist the support of The Times during the entire period when he was trafficking with the Aldermen -from the granting of the franchise in November until the "round up" or general settling of accounts seven months afterward. How was it done? The times ought to explain, if it has anything to say, its shameless conduct in aiding and abetting the Broadway railway steal.

When the President gets tired of suppressing the papers he can suppress Commissioner Black. Nobody will complain of that.

It is a lucky thing for C. A. Buddensiek, the conicted mud-mortar builder, that a little incident of yesterday cannot be considered by the Appellate Court, now thinking over his case. The little incident is nothing more nor less than the collapse of some more buildings being put up by him when his row in Sixty-third-st. and Tenth-ave. tumbled down. No one was killed this time, but three chilon bail pending an appeal in his case, and it is a

## PERSONAL

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Cashing, of Lockport, N. Y., will preach the taccalaureate sermon at Lasell Seminary, Auburnetale, Mass ,-of which institution as was formerly principal, on June 13. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent will address the graduating class on Commencement Day, June 16. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland will remain at Atlantic

The President of Equador does not travel about with the pomp and circumstance of the apostics of Jeffer-sonian simplicity. Not long ago he went from Quito to Guayaculi, an incident of the journey being a mule-back ride of several days down the Andes, Spending one ride of several days down the Andes. Spending one night at a lonesome tim, he overheard a gang of revolutionists in the next room planning to murder him—for the good of the country and the rependament of their purses. Not daring to trust to their sciences failing into a state of innocuous descended, the President shipped out at the basis door, swam a river, crawled late a thicket, and lay hid until morning, and in the course of a few days got sofal, back across lots to Quito. This was central to make a burden and he is said to behave emphatically that public office is a -private peril.

erved a large Bibie, printed by the American Bible Society in 1851, and bearing upon a fly-leaf this sentence: "The eath of office, as first President of the Provisional Government of the Confoderate States of America was administered to Jefferson Davis upon this libble by Howell Cobb, President of the Provisional Concress, at the front portles of the Capital in Monroomery on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1861. The book, it may be added, is still used in swearing in Governors of the State.

Much sympathy is expressed by Spaniards at Parisand in Spain, too, when they are sure the Queen-Regent cannot hear them-for the wife and children of Don Enrique de Bourbon, Duke of Seville, who has been sent to the gallers for insulting Her Teuronte Majesty. They are practically in beggary, and depend upon friends for ciothing and food.

"Quite enchanted " is how Queen Victoria expressed her feelings on hearing Gounod's " Mors et Vita." Her emption, toward Mrs. Neldon for not letting the cem-poser accept the royal invitation to come over and con-duct in person, have not yet been publicly recorded.

The committee in charge of the statue of ex-Senator Ben "Hill, at Atlanta, Gr., have chosen the Hon. J. W. Daniel, of Virginia, to deliver the oration at its un veiling, but he declines to leave Washington for the purpose while Congress is in session, and accordingly the ceremony is likely to be postponed until the Fourth of July if not even later. The multitudinous admirers of the deal senator in Georgia think Mr. Daulel is a triffe more punctillous in regard to public duty than governmontal ethics require. A fund is being raised in England for a monument and

musical scholarship in memory of the late Mr. Jesseh Maas.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been elected a member of the Reform Club "honoris causa"; and The London Globe is guilty of the inhuman cruelty of translating the phrase into "because he is the son of his father."

The late Alexander il. Stephens never carried a pistol ut once in his life. That once was in his boyhood, when recele travelled in coaches and wagon-trains. He and put a pistol under his pillow at hight to have it handy it case robbers came. The next morning he found some one had storen his clothes, and he was so discussed with the pistol's tailure to do him service that he threw it away and never would have another. The clothes had been taken as a loke by a follow-traveller and were presently roturned to their owner. and put a pistol under his pillow at night to have it

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Daniel --- is as vigorous and hearty an old man as can be found in Orange County, but is phenomenally thin. In fact, he has about as little flesh on his bones as a man in good beath can have. One day his little uteco was visiting a young friend whose father is a doctor, and in wantering about the house opened a closet in which was a skeleton. "Why," she exclaimed, as she hastily shut the door, "I didn't know Unele Dan'i was dead."
Lady to mother with rosebuddaugnter—Ah, Mrs. New-rich, you have such a pretty daughter; has she come out
in society vet!

-On, no, she is only fifteen. Her papa ery arxious to have her make her de trop la n, but I thought it better for her to wait a year. Washington Critic. Incy have some enterprising people in Kansas. The

town of floxic in that State was very poorly situated, while the neighboring town of Kenneth was built on one of the best sites in the county. So the enterprising citizens of Hoxle bought a plot of land for a town site and then persuaded the people of Kenneth to move bodily to this new town site and sell their old town site to the the floxic people. Waen this was done the citizens of Hoxic moved all their houses to their newly acquired town site, and they have now settled down to become the metropolis of Sheridan County.

Cheago Dansel (to New-York dude who his been talking about "dear old London, done her know)—Are you a relation of the Browns of London, Mr. Brown f. Mr. B. Naw. Fact is, yeknow, Miss Beatlon, my name is Van Duzen-Bwown—with a hyphen, doneher know. And I pwefer to be called Mistan Van Duzen-Bwown. Cheago Dansel (sympathizingly)—On, F.n. so norry, Mr. Brown, but we're so particular in the We't, and really I haven't been introduced to the Van Buzen haff of you'yet.—(Cheago Rambler,

The Boston Transcript says that professional gunners in plumage they see and sell them to the mill ners at the rate of five cents apiece.

A penny saved is a penny earned. It is very jost ecotom, my son, to pay to have your boots creaned, when you can have them cleaned for nothing. All you need do is to sit cross legged in the horse-caron your way home and the ladies' dresses will do the rest.—

To an outsider the intense bitterness of Canadian politics is often amusing. A French-Canadian paper

groups the members of Parliament who voted in the affirmative on a certain question with five classes, namely, reptiles, candidates for judgeships, employes of the Government, the purchased, and "les moutons" of blind followers. "If that man Jachne ever gets released, I am not going to recognize him at all," remarked one New-York

to recognize him at all," remarked one New York Alderman.
"Nor I, rither," assented anothet.
"Any Alderman who gives himself] away in that fashion is not worthy of notice."
"That's so."—[Pittsburg Caronicle-Telegraph.

A writer in The independent, Mr. John V. Farwell, of

Chicago, says that the passengers on the Oregon were saved by a number of coincidences arranged by a special providence. Possibly tals is the correct view to take of it: but it may be permitted to ask if the sinking of the vessel which struck the Oregon was also a special providence. The crew of this vessel might have somet ing to say on this point, if they were alive.

on new ones, unless they are full of optimism.

If the Knights of Labor have fully learned the lesson that bublic sentiment will not tolerate the claim that it is right for one man to grab another by the throat and stop his business simply to get a was urged as a ground of diverce that the husband "dvel" was urged as a ground of diverce that the husband "dvel" was urged as a ground of diverce that the husband "dvel" and the husband "dvel" was urged as a ground of diverce that the husband "dvel" and the husband "dvel" was urged as a ground of diverce that the husband "dvel" and the perhaps no city on the continent where diverces are of such any procure at some principal to any on this point, if they were alive.

There is perhaps no city on the continent where diverces are of such any procure at a such as a very natural result, are literally beginned that the husband was afflicted with cold feet found a paradict the husband was afflicted with cold feet found a paradict has been any on this point, if they were alive.